

THE PACIFIC

Commercial Advertiser

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR

MONDAY : : : FEBRUARY 15

NOTICE TO U. S. S. SUPPLY.

Files containing the full story of the war, since its outbreak a week ago today, may be had at the Advertiser office on King street near Fort.

THE WAR STATUS.

The course of the war, as revealed in this morning's cablegrams, is precisely, in its strategic trend, what the readers of this column have been led to expect. Several days ago the Advertiser called into question the story, which had sold an extra edition or two on the streets, that the landing of Japanese troops on the Liaotung peninsula for an attack on Port Arthur had begun. We pointed out that such a movement would naturally wait until the fleet had finished its work. Only yesterday the real descent upon the Liaotung peninsula came—and it wasn't made by way of the Yalu river, either.

The truth of the situation is that the Japanese are beginning to concentrate their energies on the capture of Port Arthur, the key to the Russian position, the joint terminus, with Dalny, of the Trans-Siberian railroad and the only naval repair depot of any consequence which the Russians have in the Far East, except Vladivostok. It is all-important that Japan should capture this place at once. If, in the meantime, an expedition is sent to the Yalu it will be for the purpose of striking the railroad along which men and supplies for the relief of Port Arthur are presumably being rushed. For this purpose 40,000 men should be ample, the Russians having, at last accounts, but one division on the river.

The news from Russian sources of the Japanese landings on the Liaotung peninsula is that of the discomfiture of the invading force. From the small number of Japanese troops employed at a task of such magnitude it may be inferred that the landings were but feints intended to draw the Russian forces away from the point actually chosen for the disembarkation of an army. There can be no other explanation of the landing or attempted landing of 600 or even of 12,000 men in the face of an enemy believed to number 50,000 at the least.

This paper, judging from personal observations at Port Arthur, does not share the belief expressed in London and Peking that the capture of the Russian stronghold will be the holiday task of a week. Port Arthur is the Gibraltar of the East. It is one of the four or five really great fortified ports in the world. Nothing showed the pusillanimity of the Chinese in 1894 more than their quick surrender of the stronghold when Japanese began a siege. Should the place fall easily to the Japanese of today, then the Russians may as well give up the war, failing to hold Port Arthur they could not hope to hold anything.

As for the further news of the morning, the Japanese have taken a Russian coaling station in south Korea, Alexieff has gone to Harbin, which is the strategic railway center of south Manchuria. The Russian Mediterranean squadron, or a part of it, has appeared in the Red Sea. A heavy division of Japanese troops has landed at Chemulpo, the seaport of Seoul (pronounced Sow) making a total of 27,000 men in that quarter. For the second time in three weeks the supreme Russian military command in Manchuria has been changed.

The news of French neutrality goes far to assuage the fear of a European outbreak.

Nothing has been heard from the 80,000 men which a "special to the marines" put on the Yalu river two days ago for an immediate conflict with 90,000 Russians.

There is no doubt of the wisdom of visits of heads of departments to outside districts. A Hilo paper records the prospect of the prompt abatement of a certain nuisance in that town, owing to the personal observation of Dr. Cooper, president of the Board of Health. Correspondence of subordinates on the particular subject would no doubt have been received with all due respect by the Board of Health, yet be in danger of being smothered on the files with a mass of constantly accruing matters for the attention of committees and officers.

The freaks of commercial electricity when diverted from its appointed paths, by such a simple thing as a riven branch, in a storm like that of the present indicates one necessary improvement of the nearest possible future. That is neither more nor less than a conduit system for at least all high power electrical conductors.

Japan is likely to make a showing before the world, with its domestic loan for carrying on the war, which, better than avidity of the able-bodied for active service, will display the patriotic temper of the nation.

QUALITIES OF THE SOLDIER.

To be a first-class fighting man, a soldier does not want to get too far from barbarism, which is the soul of war, or to be too near it and lose the benefit of modern knowledge. Some of the white races have refined themselves to the point where war is individually distasteful to all but a small minority; and when fighting is to be done it is left to the few—say two per cent of the population, part of which percentage is represented by conscripts. A characteristic of such races is that they soon tire of conflict and volunteering falls off. A barbaric race loves war for war's sake, as, for example, the Derivishes of the Sudan; but it cannot prevail against modern armaments. A race like the Japanese, which has just emerged from barbarism yet retains the martial qualities of the former state—which has a Dervish love of strife trained and directed by a skill acquired from white teachers in civilization, is a power to be reckoned with in the world's affairs. The more civilized it gets the weaker it will be in the qualities required for war, yet it must have enough civilization to enable it to appreciate and bring to bear all that science does to further the destructive arts. There lies the secret of Japan's tremendous power. The nation is near enough to its primitive condition to love war and far enough from it to be able to make war scientifically.

Putting stone gutters at the sides of steep grade streets was begun by the late W. H. Cummings, while road supervisor, several years ago. The plan has proved its value in the present climatic crisis. Some streets running up Punchbowl slopes, though their covering was disrupted in the sewerage construction, have come through the past week's ordeal remarkably well preserved. What would have been their condition without stone reinforced margins may be imagined from the badly guttered earth sidewalks bordering those streets, although these had to sustain nothing like the torrential deluge that coursed down the roadways. Part of the preservation of those streets is to be credited to the storm water sewers, but not all. Stretches elsewhere without stoned gutters, where the flood had a clear run of only a block, have gullies torn in the roadside several feet deep.

Bishop Restarick's powerful Lenten appeal to the Episcopal diocese will, it is hoped, result in making St. Andrew's cathedral at an early day the noble ecclesiastical edifice that its founders designed it to be. It would reflect honor on the community at large, regardless of creed divisions, to give kindly countenance and practical encouragement to the completion of St. Andrew's. Honolulu, whenever any church has been engaged in money-raising for great efforts, always has shown both catholicity and liberality, not only in patronizing schemes offering return of enjoyment or material value but in direct contributions. How many residents of the eighties were there who did not take pleasure in the ownership of a few bricks in Kaumakapili church, and correspondingly felt a personal sorrow when the comely edifice was destroyed in the 1900 conflagration?

Hawaiian music, if introduced in the homes and concert halls of the mainland, as suggested in an interview the other day, ought to have some effect in attracting people to the land itself. Whatever may be said justly against having the islands represented by irresponsible hula troupes at expositions, it has often been demonstrated that Hawaiian minstrelsy is more popular with the crowd in general at those places than industrial and educational exhibits. The publishing of an abstract of Mr. Marx's contribution to the Hawaiian Annual, on old Hawaiian songs, by the New York Sun will probably have aroused a classical interest in the really ancient music of these islands.

Considering their numbers and the size of the country where they are operating, the Maui sugar plantation owners are performing as bold a stroke of enterprise in irrigation as the British Government's work in Egypt or that of consolidated American capital in the Great West of the United States. The Maui ditching, which is partly described elsewhere, is an illustration of the sort of pluck that has made the Hawaiian sugar industry the standard of advancement unto which other sugar producing countries are striving to attain. It evinces a spirit that suggests anything but lying down and groaning to relieve the feelings produced by a falling market.

If the treasury might only be brought up to the standard of the expectations aroused all along the route of the Governor's tour on Hawaii, that island would soon exhale a mist of content and an odor of satisfaction with centralized government which would make the late dream of county government only a nightmare reminiscence.

With their manifest possession of skill in modern arms, the Japanese show that they are also imbued with the humane spirit that today, among civilized nations, tempers the ferocity of war. A note of pride is discernible in the despatch from Minister Takahira at Washington to Consul Saito at Honolulu, regarding the humanity of the

Japanese authorities at Chemulpo in affording hospital shelter and treatment to thirty-four of their stricken foes.

DALNY A CENTER OF WAR INTEREST

Dalny is the Pacific terminus of the Trans-Siberian railway. It is a city which the Russians have built at enormous cost, expending millions of roubles during the last three years in transforming it into a great commercial center. Its harbor is measurably free of ice all of the year round. Dalny, while under Chinese jurisdiction before the Russians took Manchuria, was known as Talien-wan. It was a squalid yellow settlement on a fine harbor, the latter protected by great forts. The location of the place is on the eastern side of the Liaotung peninsula, thirty miles from Port Arthur and seven miles from Kinchow. When the Russians decided that Port Arthur would not answer for their railway terminal, Talien-wan was taken in hand and laid out as a modern city. Wide streets and spacious squares were surveyed, great docks mapped and a system of splendid public and private buildings drafted. The Czar chose "Dalny" as the name for the transformed place, it being Russian for "far-off."

It has been reported recently that great docks were completed there and that extensive new fortifications had been erected.

RUSSIAN SPECIALS TO THE DEACON

Now that the Advertiser is printing its war news in Japanese as well as English, the Independent proposes to give the Russians a show and offers the following specials in the Muscovite tongue:

PORT AROOTSKY, Feb. 13.—The Japanitksies have opened firesky on our lineovitch at Yaloooski riverex at 550 mileovitch rangesky.

PARISKY, Feb. 13.—Germanoosky will make a "diversioniscky" in our favorowsky.

SEOULATSKY, Feb. 13.—The Japanitksies will captureowsky again. (This despatschsky is a little vaguesky, but it probablyowsky means that the Japanitksies have not yetsky taken Seoulatsky.—Ed.)

TIENTSINSKOF, Feb. 13.—Shooting-otsky is going onsky 150 mileovitch northeastsky of herosilof.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 13.—The followingootsky cablegrams sky has been sentsky to Honoluluovitch:

Captain Samueloff Johnnywitsky: Return yousky right away off helpsky your Siberia fighty Japaischi yousky biggiechi man, make you Generaloffsky. ICHIOFFSKY.

THE USEFUL CAMEL.

The Somali camel can eat everything and drinks nothing. It will make a meal where even the country pony would starve. Daresmo, mimosa, acacia—all come alike to it; and when shoots and leaves are withered, it can fall back on roots, thorns and bark. That sort of digestion makes it, of course, valuable in a country where the bill of fare seems compiled in the interest of the carnivora, but its indifference to liquid is its especial virtue. While the Arab camel needs drink daily, his Somali brethren when on a march are watered only every fifth day, and when drought prevails, may be left for ten. When grazing they are supposed to be watered every sixth day, but such regularity depends on the energy of the herders and the condition of the grass, the herds, when the grass is green, being often left without water for as long as three months.

A HONEYMOON CAR.

The Kursk-Zarkoff railway in Russia advertises a special car for honeymooners, designed and furnished with the very latest luxuries. A famous engineer and architect were called in to plan it, the decorations are in the best Parisian style, and polite female attendants look after the comfort of the happy couple. None but the newly wed are allowed to use this magnificent car, which by a stroke of ingenuity is built to accommodate alike the very wealthy and those with a modest purse. The partitions are removable and the car can be used as a series of small compartments or as a couple of roomy saloons.

DISPENSED WITH USELESS EATING TOOLS.

Governor Van Sant, of Minnesota, is visiting Washington. The governor was a burly and breezy steamboat captain on the Mississippi and is called "captain" to this day. Every time he goes to the capital, they tell the story of his first dinner at the White House. When he sat down at the table he found several spoons, several forks and several knives in front of him. The governor inspected the cutlery carefully. Then he chose one knife, one fork and one spoon, brushed the rest aside and allowed he would eat his dinner with the selections he had made.

THE HOUR TO DINE.

Englishmen in Queen Elizabeth's time dined at 11 a. m., and Shakespeare rung up the curtain at the Globe theater at 1 p. m., the performance ending between 5 and 6 o'clock. By the time of Charles II. dinner had advanced to 1 o'clock, and the play began at 3 p. m., as Pepys records. A century later Horace Walpole complained of dinner being as late as 4 o'clock, and evening not beginning until 6 o'clock. Up to the middle of the last century, the theaters opened at 6:30, dinner being proportionately earlier.

HE ASKED FOR "RAZORS."

"Please send me six razors at once, and charge to militia account of the state," telegraphed Adjutant General Drain, of Washington, to the war department. "How did you get the idea that the war department furnished razors to the militia?" telegraphed the chief of ordnance to Adjutant General Drain. Then there were a lot more telegrams, and it was discovered that Adjutant General Drain wanted eight "razors" for guns, not implements for shaving.

All Humors

Are impure matters which the skin, liver, kidneys and other organs can not take care of without help, there is such an accumulation of them.

They litter the whole system. Pimples, boils, eczema and other eruptions, loss of appetite, that tired feeling, bilious turns, fits of indigestion, dull headaches and many other troubles are due to them.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Remove all humors, overcome all their effects, strengthen, tone and invigorate the whole system.

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Subscribed Capital 8,500,000
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70 x 30 feet.—Absolutely dry cellar 80 x 30 feet.

Freight elevator—Free water rates. \$175.00 per month.

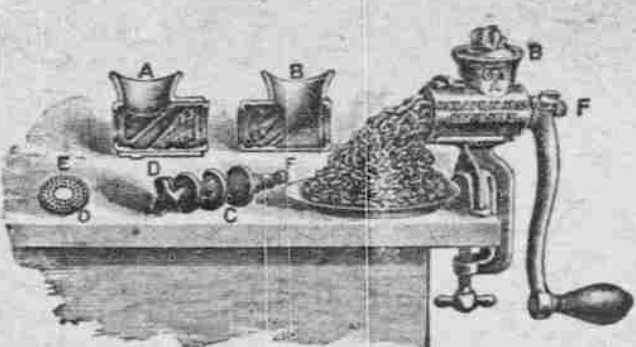
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THE VON HAMM-YOUNG CO., LTD.

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New Triumph Meat Chopper

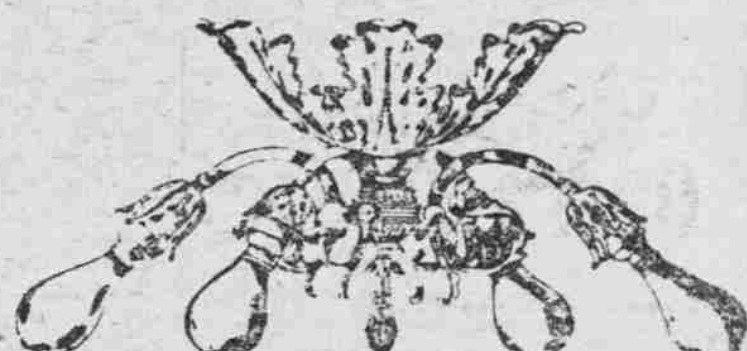
\$2.00 EACH

The New Triumph Meat Chopper cuts anything and everything for making soups, hash, sausages, croquettes, salads, welsh rarebits, etc., etc., all kinds of vegetables, celery, onions, and all kinds of fruit. Price only \$2.00 each.

Larger size same style as above, \$3.00 each.

The Ideal Receipt Book free with every Chopper.

Safe Reliable Convenient



Incandescent Electric Lights

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No groping for matches. No dirt, smoke nor smell.

Always ready for instant use. By having conveniently placed buttons, can be turned on in any room before entering the house. Cost is very little more than kerosene.

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